

Millsborough Record

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

Vol. XVIII.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1837.

No. 894.

Speech of Judge Strange, OF NORTH-CAROLINA, Concluded.

I have thus suggested some of the objections which present themselves to the mind, to two of the plans; and the question may be asked, and it is proper it should be answered, whether any of them apply to the third and only remaining alternative measure? and my response is, no. It is not, like the United States Bank, at war with any declaration of public opinion. To that ordeal it is yet to be submitted, and I am well content that it shall be brought to so just a standard, and that it shall be pressed no longer than it is found in accordance with it. It has no hostility from the Executive to encounter, for it is his own offspring, and he stands pledged to give it a fair chance for existence. It implies the assumption of no powers not clearly granted by the Constitution; and whether expedient or not, is the only question for which, I trust, before I have finished, I shall have succeeded in making at least a show of probability. It has never failed for, so far as this government is concerned, it is yet a matter of trial, and we are doomed to hear, in relation to it, the cry of *experiment! experiment! experiment!!!* until the ear aches with the sound. Like every thing human, it is liable to maladministration, and of course to failure; but it carries within itself no principle of inevitable fallibility like the banking system. Scattered as your treasure will be, under it, from one end of the continent to the other, it will not be likely to meet with any consecutive agent of destruction; and, although some inconsiderable rill may be dried up here and there, the great river of your revenue will be supplied from others, and flow on copiously and freely. Times of difficulty will not disappoint you in the use of your fund in hand, for it will be in the solid metals—the most unchangeable and indestructible of subterranean things—and therefore so fully chosen standards of value. Being in the hands of the immediate agents of the government, no party combination can be strong enough, without an actual revolution, to divert it from the use to which the people, through their constituted representatives, shall think proper to direct its application, and thereby subject those representatives to other denunciation than that of the will of their constituents, constitutionally expressed. Neither can any great difficulty be interposed by those who may be your depositaries, in the way of delivering it up. There will be no middle man to stand between the actual custodian of the money and responsibility; there will be no community to back him in obstinate refusal to comply with his duty; no real or fancied inability to meet your demands can be offered in extenuation of neglect; no honest men unaccountably enlisted by interest, by gratitude, by ignominious insidious appeals to ardent natures, be induced to stop forward, and oppose their bodies to the execution of the laws. No party spirit can be raised in behalf of the delinquent. No shout of party triumph will be heard to animate his soul to hold it aloft; but he will stand alone, a conspicuous mark for that approbation which fidelity is sure to win, or the sober condemnation which is as certainly visited by enlightened public opinion upon a faithless or factious public servant.

The plan is recommended to us by its simplicity, according to this with the whole genius of our institutions. One main object of our political forefathers was to deprive government of all that mysticism with which kinglycraft had invested it. It was intended that our system of government should be so simple that every citizen (as all take part in its action) should be capable of comprehending it; that whoever could read, or hear read, our excellent Constitution, should understand its meaning, and be able to judge of the fidelity of those to whom its administration was committed. The simplicity of this plan, then, is in beautiful conformity with the rest of the system of which it is intended to constitute a part.

But it has the decision of time in its behalf. For aught we know to the contrary, it has been substantially the practice of all governments, except our own, up to the present day. To various modifications it has doubtless been subjected; but even in England, a wide space is kept between the exchequer and the bank.

The perfect accessibility of the government to its proper funds is a circumstance against which it would take much to weigh with any prospect of overbalancing it. Yet objections have been urged to the plan, and it is proper we should consider them. And first, it is said the revenue will be exposed to speculation much more than it is at present. Why so? It is pertinently asked by the President in his message, do vaults become less secure in a Treasury Department

than when located in a banking house? And it might have been also asked, do men change their natures less from becoming officers in a bank than in the employment of the government? Surely, the same securities can be provided in the one case as in the other. Nay, is not the advantage on the side of the government? There is no limit to the penalties you may impose upon an unfaithful public agent. You may bind him hand and foot, and cast him into the most loathsome dungeon; and if that be not enough, you can doom him to a felon's death, fasten upon him a stigma which will not leave him even in his festering shroud, but cling with relentless hold to his children after him. It is true, you cannot make men honest by legislation, but you can make it so obviously their interest to be so, as to enable them to overcome the temptations which beset them. It is the hope of escaping detection, for a length of time, and thereby increasing the probability of escaping altogether, that most commonly sustains men in the perpetration of deeds of fraud; but in the present admirable system of accounting with the Treasury of the United States, detection would be likely to follow so soon upon the commission of the offence, that little inducement would be found to engage in it. It is to be received as a settled truth, that men cannot be trusted with money under any of the sanctions which the law is able to impose for its safe keeping, we may as well make up our minds to abandon civil society at once as an impracticable absurdity. But the Senator from Virginia insists that experience is against us, and cites an instance from his own state, where high character and reputed integrity in the officer had not been sufficient to protect the public treasure; but instances might likewise be cited, were I disposed to do so, where defalcation had taken place where it was the custom to make deposits in a bank, which custom was enforced by law. There is less danger it is said to the public under the banking system, although the stockholders may be exposed to the losses which would have otherwise fallen upon the government. In answer to this, I say, in the first place, there never has yet been a winding up of the transactions of the government with the banks, so that it is impossible to say what have been its losses; but granting the position to be correct, I answer farther, that in a national point of view, one evil is nearly as great as the other. But after all, the same officers whom you are now required to trust with the collection of the money, and whose honesty must, of necessity, be subjected to that test, are those who under the plan proposed would be its depositaries, and but little additional demand would therefore be made upon their integrity. Yet for the sake of the argument, let us concede that each particular portion of the public treasury would be subjected to some additional hazard; it seems to me, altogether indisputable that the aggregate would be infinitely less exposed to be lost, or rendered useless; and who is there who would not be willing to put a portion of his estate in greater hazard to render the balance more secure, or even to make an absolute loss by paying an insurance? This consideration alone is, I think, altogether sufficient to dispose of the argument.

I am glad to find that no gentleman has in debate seriously relied upon the additional expense to which the sub-treasury system, as it has been called, would subject the nation; but it has been adverted to in the newspapers, and we may perhaps yet hear of it on this floor. It is shown to be very inconsiderable; and, even if it were much greater, the advantages proposed are nothing if that expense, in being weighed against them, would not be as a feather to a pound weight.

The Senator from Virginia objects to the plan proposed on account of its tendency to produce another charter for a United States Bank. In the depreciation of such a result, I will most cordially unite with that gentleman, but I differ with him altogether in his anticipations of the *modus operandi* of the two plans upon the public mind. I can see in the plan to which he clings with so much tenacity, the most direct tendency to the re-establishment of that institution so odious to us both. Let the maxim once be settled that the fiscal concerns of this government cannot be managed without bank agency, and the blade of wheat does not more certainly spring from the grain deposited in the earth, than a United States Bank will spring into being from that maxim. Every one must see, every one will come to see, that if this bank agency be necessary, a bank deriving its existence and form, and the law of its action, from the government which uses it, must possess advantages over every other, and the constitution will be moulded to meet this conviction. But the direct

tendency of resorting to an independent treasury, will be to impress the public with the belief that the government can manage its affairs without a bank. If the plan operates successfully, this belief will gather strength from day to day, and anti-bank habits become established, while these institutions, deprived of the stimulus which the government deposits have ministered, will gradually diminish in number until they become apportioned to the real commercial demands of the country. At the worst, should our scheme fail, it will merely bring us back to the position that bank agency is necessary for conducting the fiscal concerns of the government, and we shall only have reached that degree of approximation to a United States Bank at which the Senator from Virginia sets out.

It is objected to the plan proposed, that it will increase Executive patronage. With a certain class of politicians, this has been a matter of vast alarm; and they have become so much accustomed to associate with this expression certain most deplorable incidents, that they can never hear it without having this horrible array presented to their imaginations. Now men are exceedingly prone to mistake names for things; and although there is something very imposing in the name of patronage, yet I am vastly mistaken if the Executive patronage of this government is not to him who wields it a principle of weakness rather than of strength. For every one on whom it is in his power to confer an office, ten greedy expectants are disappointed, and feel that some great personal merit has been overlooked in them, or some important service ungratefully forgotten. How can one admire and support the man who has so little discernment as to be blind to one's merits, or so little heart as to be insensible to the zeal and devotion with which one has advocated his cause? And what is still worse, it is by no means certain that the prizeholder will be true to his allegiance. So far as my experience goes, in a large majority of cases, a man no sooner receives an appointment than he becomes adverse to the administration from which he received it. This, at the first blush, may seem a little remarkable; but our wonder diminishes when we advert to the deceitfulness of the human heart, and find how large a portion of it is in the quiet possession of personal vanity and pride. Generally speaking, the incumbent has reached the acme of any reasonable expectations he could form, and hope, therefore, no longer keeps him steadfast with promises for the future; there is nothing then but the fear of removal, and this power of the Executive is watched by the public with so much jealousy, that few are willing to exercise it without some apparent and satisfactory reason. The mere change of political opinion will seldom do for a reason, and is therefore seldom relied upon. The danger, therefore, is just enough to enable a man to take credit to himself for great independence, who can say, "You see I am an office holder, but that does not hinder me from differing from the Government, and finding fault when I see occasion."—And what is there human with which one cannot find fault who has fame or any thing else to gain by so doing? But, granting that the patronage of the Executive was an available means of increasing his partisans, how much more efficient could that means be rendered through the instrumentality of the banks, than when brought directly to bear upon the individuals who might be applicants for office, as is urged, with great force and propriety, in the President's Message. But this brings me to a view of the subject, starting in the highest degree, in the contemplated continuance of the league of banks in connection with the revenue of the country. At present, the President and the money power of the country are in opposition, and happy will it be if they always remain so. But do you not see that the system proposed will have the tendency, in the end, to bring them to co-operation and alliance? Parties in this country may be subdivided as you please, but the grand distinction at last is that between those who are in favor of a strong and splendid central Government, absorbing all the sovereign powers once possessed by the States, by the most liberal and enlarged construction of the Constitution of the Union, and those who are in favor of a limited and economical Federal Government, exercising no more powers than those expressly conferred by the Constitution, and leaving all beyond to be exerted by the States. To the former of these, the mercantile classes, comprehending nearly all the moneyed power of the country, will generally be found to belong, and if you want a proof of this, you will find it in their habit of looking up to this Government, as the great *patres patrie* in all emergencies, as on the present occasion, accustomed to handle large sums of money, which they accumulate without

much bodily toil, living in ease, and splendor not enjoyed by any other large class of community, the common principles of human nature incline them to aristocratic feelings. From whence, I pray you, is the falling aristocracy of England replenished, but from the mercantile classes; acquiring by their wealth, consequence, and purchasing therewith baronial estates, the title in some way or other frequently follows. From the beginning of history to the present day, merchants have become princes, and conquered the aristocracy of their respective countries. Now one of the dangers to which our institutions are exposed, and that of which many politicians feel or affect to feel the greatest dread is, from Executive usurpation, ending in the assumption of regal, imperial, or dictatorial power. To this, while the moneyed power of the country is adverse to him personally, it will present a most formidable barrier, and in its bold struggle in defence of its own liberty, will secure that of the whole nation. Who contributed so much to curbing the regal power in England, and placing the liberties of the people upon a firm basis, as the merchants of London? Menkind must ever be their debtor for their noble efforts in favor of free principles. But a President who would desire to make himself a monarch, would seek to surround himself with an aristocracy devoted to his will; and where would he so naturally seek for one as in the moneyed power of the country? While, at the same time, by using it, he would be disarming the very opposition to his plans from whom he would have most reason to fear a defeat. But, stopping far short of that, in the nature of things, we might suppose the Executive of the country well disposed to give vigor to the central Government, and an union between him and the moneyed power of the land would, in the pursuit of such common design, go very far in its accomplishment.—I believe the strife between the two great parties in this country one of the best securities for the liberties of the nation, and I do not desire that it should ever cease. Nature and art, in all their operations, proceed upon opposing to each other antagonist principles; the ship makes her way towards her destined port by means of the antagonistic action of her rudder and the wind; and the wise politician in this country will not desire to see an union of interest between the Government and its great moneyed power. Rather let them be kept in direct opposition, and never let them be brought into united action.

Another objection which has been urged against the plan under consideration is, that it would be a virtual surrender to the executive of the purse; and the old cry is raised of the union in the same person of the purse and the sword. Upon this point I have only to say, if it be so, it is the fault of the Constitution itself. By its only three classes of public agents are recognised—the executive, the legislative and the judicial. The latter is out of the question so far as the present matter is concerned, and, as respects the legislative, it is sufficient to say that it was never intended its sessions should be perpetual; and when those sessions are dissolved, for any purpose of immediate action the Legislature has no existence. Mean time, the treasures which it has raised must be in the custody of some branch of the Government; and, from what has been already said, this can be the executive only. No fourth estate, no bank power, is created or recognised by the Constitution for this purpose, and its provisions are only fulfilled when the revenue goes into the hands of the executive; but under the name of the Executive, it is the President only who is pointed at in the expression of fears for the possession of the purse. And why should such fears be entertained? The President would be as far removed as now from any personal contact with the public treasury. The machinery is now in operation, (and, if it requires improvement, so so let it be done,) by which the public treasure is to be received and paid out; and the hand of the President could not control a dollar, except for purposes prescribed by law, without committing a burglary or a great public fraud. There would be at least two persons between him and the public money—the Secretary of the Treasury and the Treasurer—and it would be, I should think, a violent presumption, and one little creditable to us as a people, if one to whom we have confided so high and dignified a trust as the Presidency of these States could be guilty of a burglary or great public fraud.

The Senator from Virginia has appealed to the wisdom of past ages, and meekly offers to subdue the dictates of his own judgment to their decisions, and amongst others, he refers to the great apostle of liberty Thomas Jefferson. The opinions of that distinguished man upon political subjects have always, with me, the greatest weight, and I think it will be found,

that whenever in a situation to express his own deliberate convictions upon this important subject they have uniformly been in our favor.

As a member of the first cabinet formed under our Constitution, he recommended a plan similar to ours to President Washington, and in a comparatively recent letter written upon this subject, his sentiments are all with us. I will take the liberty of reading a portion of his letter to the Senate, and I will read the more of it because some few sentences have a bearing upon a subject discussed a few days ago, relative to the issue of treasury notes. (Here Mr. S. read from the fourth volume of Mr. Jefferson's works, letter the 90th, to John W. Eppes, which is published as an appendix to this speech. When Mr. S. had finished reading, he proceeded.) I have thus, Mr. President, read from this letter, for the double purpose of showing Mr. Jefferson's views upon the matters in question, and of fortifying myself with his authority in an opinion expressed by me some time ago, that the banking system as now practised in this country, is a manifest absurdity. I have now closed all that I have to say upon the matters under consideration, as touching merely the fiscal concerns of the government, and will proceed to bestow a few reflections upon them as affecting the currency of the country, and its commercial prosperity.

I am next as briefly as possible to consider the subject as it relates to the currency; and upon this point, I agree fully with the President that there is no constitutional power in Congress to regulate the paper currency of the States. The Constitution truly has given the power to Congress to coin money and regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin. The power conferred then is over coin only; and whatever verbal disagreements may have arisen among us, no one I presume will contend that any species of paper money is included under the term coin. So much for the letter of the constitution; and the spirit of it, I think (if gentlemen will insist that it has a spirit) is equally against it. Any one who will examine its various provisions, cannot fail to perceive that its wise and sagacious framers looked with the most jealous eye upon a paper currency and fixed their hearts upon the precious metals, as the only proper circulating medium for this Great Union, as sanctioned by public authority. To the General Government no power was given (and as the history of the time shows us, was purposely withheld) to create corporations without the District, where its legislative power is absolute. The same power never having been taken from the States, (as has been expressly decided) was left to them within their respective limits, and all of them have exercised it. To them, therefore, it belongs to regulate, if they can, these creatures of their own hands; certain it is no power is conferred upon us by the Constitution to do so. It is contended, however, that although we have no direct power to regulate the paper currency of the States, we may do so indirectly. I admit that if in the pursuit of our legitimate objects we should incidentally adopt measures affecting the currency, we shall not be subject to blame, and if they affect it beneficially so much the better. But we have no right, under the mere pretence of furthering an object placed by the Constitution within our control, to be aiming in fact at the regulation of another not so placed. It is a fraud upon the nation, upon our constituents and ourselves. Such was the process by which the odious, unjust, and unconstitutional measure of a tariff for protection was fastened upon us, in the resistance of which a portion of this Union was placed in hostile attitude against the remainder. Akin to this is the proposal of imposing a stamp duty on all bank notes below a certain denomination, and all other measures far the potential exercise of powers that we cannot openly claim.

But if you had the constitutional power, you have not the physical power, to control a currency furnished by corporations. I have already made myself intelligible, I trust, upon that point, and shown that a bankruptcy law, the most probable means of control, is not within your reach. The plan proposed by the Senator from Virginia is altogether inadequate; it wants both vigor and quickness of action, and in my judgment he might as well attempt to sweeten the bitter waters of the Dead Sea, by dropping in lumps of sugar, as to infuse health and soundness into the diseased paper circulation by his feeble process. It can only operate upon those banks who agree to receive your deposits and whose paper you agree to receive in the payment of public dues. The notes of banks issuing small notes will either be taken by them, or they will not; if they do take them, they become as current as their own, and have within them as many principles of currency. If they do not

They will still be current, as the banks in league with the Government will be removed from the small note market. The argument of the Senator from South Carolina who sits near me, was misunderstood by me, or it has been misunderstood by others, with regard to the currency of bank notes. He has been supposed to have said, that bank notes owe their whole currency to their being receivable in debts to this Government. I did not so understand him, and I do not admit the truth of the position. They unquestionably owe the larger portion of their credit to this cause, but then they derive a good portion of their credit from their being receivable in debts to the State Governments—to the confidence which many will always have in the institutions which issue them—to the established custom of the country which has rendered them current—and to the eagerness with which every thing at all akin to money is laid hold of when offered, lest nothing better may be presented, and the chance of getting even that has passed away. These considerations will continue long to sustain the circulation of small notes, and many banks will find it too profitable to issue them to be tempted by any prospect of gain which you hold out to them in the plan of the Senator from Virginia to abandon it. Add to this, that while you continue your connection with banks, you will never accomplish one of the great purposes of legislation—public repose and quiet. What we now do, ought, if possible, to be well done; and it is far more important than that it should be done hastily. In your partnership with the banks they will always find subjects of complaint against you, make one concession the ground of right to demand another, and whenever refused to raise a clamor which will excite the elements of political strife from one end of the continent to the other.

I have said that it does not belong to this Government to regulate credit and paper currency, and I insist further that if this were an absolute, unlimited Government, it would be expedient for it to interfere as little with such matters as possible. In the first place it is a subject to which nature herself has furnished laws, a few of which are simple and well understood; but many of them are very occult, and scarcely perceptible; and the most sagacious mind is incapable of foreseeing the result even of a few of their combinations, and must therefore acquiesce in great rashness in meddling unnecessarily with matters in which great evils may be produced in the end, without any well founded confidence of advantages in anticipation. The most enlightened writers on political economy, in modern times, denounce the ignorant quackery which formerly shackled trade with multifarious laws and regulations, and have discovered that freedom is her element. Every attempt to control her, diminishes her freedom; and those who are now beseeching Congress to take her under its special charge, would, if their prayer were granted, ere long discover, that when trade lays herself at the footstool of power for protection, she has deserted her native element, has voluntarily torn away the plumage which sustains her in her prosperous flight, and having become faint and languishing, will sigh vainly for the return of her health and buoyancy. We are told too of the value of credit and its connection with freedom; and if I may be allowed to refer to a letter made public some weeks ago, coming from a high quarter, I will take the liberty of saying that a clink of words and apparent beauty of sentiment which it contains, is calculated to bear away the public mind to wrong conclusions. It is there said "that credit distinguishes the free Government from the despotism," and the connection in which the expression is used, would lead one to suppose that the truth of the sentiment implied that to keep a nation free, you must maintain credit; whereas the real beauty of the remark is found in the truth being precisely the other way. You cannot make a nation free, by giving her credit, but you can give her credit, by making her free. Let us not mistake the relationship of freedom and credit; it is not collateral but lineal; and it is likewise important that we should not mistake the child for the parent. Credit is the offspring of freedom, not freedom the offspring of credit. God forbid that I should be an enemy to credit; but I am desirous to see a natural, spontaneous credit resting upon a sound basis; not a spurious, fictitious credit, swelling like a balloon, with nothing but wind—as buoyant and as frail. You cannot legislate credit into healthy existence; but in the attempt to do so you may give it temporary plethora, destined to end in apoplexy and death. Credit is most delicate in its nature, and few hands are gentle enough to touch it. The slightest causes elevate or depress it. Its extreme sensibility is strikingly illustrated by a passage in Roman history, which now occurs to my mind. It was during what is called the piratical war, or the war against the pirates. Provisions at Rome and in the surrounding country had become extremely scarce, and could only be had at enormous prices. The supplies for the army and navy were nearly exhausted and there was but a cheerless prospect of having them renewed. At this crisis, the Senate resolved to appoint Pompey the Great generalissimo of expedition against the pirates, merely in

reference to his military talents and successes; but strange to tell, prices immediately came down, and provisions were abundant. Here, then, was a cause instantly and powerfully affecting prices and credit, which no one could have foreseen; and yet the writers of the day assure us it is so. And is it possible, while this Government remains so intimately connected with the paper currency and credits of the country, that it can fail greatly to affect them by every movement. Like a great giant, it has only to move one of its mighty legs or arms, and all the elements around it are immediately thrown into convulsions. This dangerous juxta-position, therefore, ought to cease—so embarrassing to the Government and threatening to the paper currency and credit. No matter how urgent the necessity may be in other respects, Government must move with caution, or not move at all, lest she may derange the currency, or, if looking solely, or even mainly, to the constitutional ends of its creation, it does act, the air is immediately rent with cries of distress and the Government is told it has done the mischief and must repair it; that it must bind up the wounds of a bleeding country; nay, and pour into them oil and wine too, from the Treasury. Such was the outcry on the removal of the deposits, such upon the refusal to re-charter the U. S. Bank; such upon the issue of the Treasury circular; all of them measures strictly political, and adopted with reference to the action of the Government as such; but complicated as it had become with the paper currency and credits of the country, nothing should have been done, every thing should have been left undone, it is said, which in the end, happened to affect them. What remedy is there for this evil but the disconnection proposed?

But although the government, whether united or not to the banks in her fiscal operations, can do but little legitimately towards regulating their paper currency, she can, by that union, do much to inflame the evils, and by so doing, work much injustice. She can, by that union greatly increase the credit of those institutions, and give a wider circulation to their paper issues, and in this way increase what are called mercantile facilities. The Senator from South Carolina has illustrated this matter by a figure so strong and forcible, that it could not fail, I think, to have brought conviction to all who heard him. Yes, sir, take the beggar from the street, and stipulate with him that nothing but gold and silver and his notes will be received in payment of debts to this government, and Cressus himself was never richer than he would instantly become.

But what right have the merchants or the banks to make a profit upon the government funds, to the exclusion, or nearly to the exclusion, of all other classes? It is vain to set up the plea that the benefit of one class is the benefit of all; for the same plea is equally applicable to any act of inequality and injustice, however monstrous. Every one knows that bank stockholders are mainly confined to a very few classes, and it is those who make the profits upon the public funds while in the custody of banks. Tell me not that by expansion of the currency, the farmer and the laborer obtain better prices for their produce and their labor. Nominally it is so, but they must, in at least an equal proportion, pay for what they consume; and of those who are fortunate enough to lay aside any thing above their actual expenses, the ordinary subjects of their investments increase in nominal value with the expansion of the currency, and they hold them liable to all the fluctuations of that uncertain element, rendered so entirely for the profit of others. But leaving, as time compels me to do, the inequality of its operations upon individuals, how much more unequal is it in its local operations? Where are the banks? In mercantile communities? With a very few exceptions, in our north-eastern country. There, not only the bank stockholders and merchants, but all who are near them and around them, partake of the benefit in some degree, as the plot of ground which lies near a stream, although the prolific shower may not fall immediately upon it, is yet refreshed and fertilized by the moisture diffused through the atmosphere. Why is it that plenty and prosperity rest on the bleak and barren hills of the north, while the sunny and alluvial valleys of the south are daily becoming more and more impoverished? What is it but the result of the partial and unconstitutional system under which we have been living? In vain does the Constitution declare that taxation shall be equal, if, when collected, some favored regions are to be fostered and enriched by it, while others are left to struggle on, worse than neglected, with no other benison but that of nature.

As a sort of balance to this argument, the Senator from Indiana, who has just addressed you, insists that the effect of collecting the Government dues in gold and silver will be to drain all the specie from the West, as little or none of the public expenditures will be in that quarter. Now, I am at issue with that Senator, both as to the fact and the inference drawn from it. I do not agree that the public expenditures have not been in greater proportions on the Mississippi than on the seaboard. If I am correctly informed more money has been paid to the Indians for extinguishing their title to

the lands in that Senator's own state, than the whole are worth; and I remember that no longer ago than last winter, I myself rose in my place, and protested against the whole of the public funds being swallowed up in the great valley of the Mississippi, so large were the appropriations in that direction. Doubtless ample expenditures will be made in the West. But whether or not, if they have demand for specie in the West, thither it will go; and if it does not, it will owe its exclusion to the bank paper which the western people will themselves think proper to substitute for it.

The government, I have already said, cannot continue her connection with the banks without stimulating them into fictitious credit, and increasing the tendency to commercial and speculative enterprise, which is already great enough. Heaven knows, and subtracting from the laboring and productive classes, the real bone and sinew, the true human material of the country. This is too obvious, and the mischief too great, to require elaboration. But besides this, extravagance will be the natural offspring of the system. We have already seen the tendency of the evil to increase; and increase it will under the continuance of the system, until republican simplicity will be annihilated among us. Extravagance, and its companion, idleness, were the overthrow of all the ancient republics; ay, and of the modern ones too; and little San Marino shines forth a phenomenon for admiration, saved from the wreck which has overtaken others, by her poverty and parsimonious economy.

The union of the government with the banks is calculated, I have said, greatly to influence the natural evils of the banking system. Some of them I have already mentioned; but one remains for me to advert to, not among the least, if not the very greatest. This is, the mischief of sudden expansions and contractions. To this mischief no one can be insensible for all have in one way or other felt its force. It has a tendency to make us a nation of gamblers, by the constant stimulus to that spirit which finds a place in almost every bosom, from the savage to the sage, and which is one of the great objects of a wholesome education to subdue. But the frequent and sudden reverses to which every man is exposed, of being rendered a nabob to-day, by an expansion, and a beggar to-morrow by a contraction, must in process of time engender all that loose morality which characterizes the professed worshippers at the shrine of fortune. Such is the effect upon holders of property; and upon the laboring man it is, if possible, still more baneful; for him there is no hour of prosperity, but he suffers greatly, if not equally, both in the ebb and flow of the tide. In a contraction, money of course becomes scarce, and the laborer, whose only commodity is his labor, is compelled to bring it daily into the market, and take whatever price it may command; while the holders of provisions, less limited in point of time for the conversion of their commodities into money, hold them back, not willing to submit to the diminished prices, and in the meantime the laborer must starve, or buy at the price demanded. On the other hand, when an expansion takes place, and money becomes plenty, labor is the last thing to find the level. The continual necessity which the laborer is under to bring his commodity into the market, prevents any competition in demand, and it is not until the general spring which is given to enterprise has opened for it new resources, that an increased demand for labor makes an increase in price. In the meantime the laborer must purchase those commodities upon which speculation is most apt to seize—the necessities of life. It is impossible for the government to remain connected with the banks without contributing to this mischief, for when the supplies exceed much the necessities of the government, they must lie in the banks, whose directors must resist the strongest, or, at least, most general passion of the human heart—cupidity, if they suffer them to remain unused, and in using them, an artificial expansion of the currency is, of course, created. On the other hand, when the government shall find it necessary to make heavy drafts upon the deposit banks, a great contraction is the inevitable consequence. These are evils which the government cannot prevent, but she should abstain, as far as possible, from exciting them; and this she can do only by disconnection.

These evils, if they go on to increase, as they must and will do, if the exciting causes are continued in action, and no exciting cause is equal to the union of the banks with the Treasury, will, in the end, bring upon this country a pecuniary catastrophe which it is frightful to anticipate; and so strong, in that event, will be the revulsion of public opinion against them, that their real capacity for utility will be overlooked, and the whole of them cast away among the lumber of past ages. In this view, no sincere and enlightened friend of those institutions should desire a continuance of the imprudent connection. But the separation will not be merely negative in its effects. It will create a demand for specie in this country, and water does not more certainly follow the ditch you excavate below the level of a pond, with which you connect it, than specie finds its way wherever a particular demand is created. This specie will naturally flow at first into the banks, and, widening their specie basis,

give them additional strength; their notes will still supply as much as ever the ordinary channels of trade; whilst their specie, having no tendency to emigration, will only be drawn out as the government demands shall accrue. But when thus drawn by the government into the Treasury, it will not remain there in large quantities, but, being required only for the payment of the government creditors, will thus, or the greater portion of it at least, be thrown again into circulation by these creditors, (who are seldom hoarders of money,) and gradually find its way back to the banks, to be again drawn out in redemption of their notes; repeat the process of going to the treasury, to be paid out again to the government creditor, and be by him thrown into circulation; to return once more to the banks. This rotation must have a healthful operation upon the currency, and upon those who supply it; and, in addition to this, it will have a tendency to prevent that great aggravator of other evils—banking upon bank paper; for the demands then made not being confined to bank upon bank, cannot be met by the mere presentation of other bank paper; but every bank being liable to be called upon with a considerable portion of its notes for specie, must keep itself prepared to meet them, and must regulate its issues accordingly. Another advantage to the banks by no means inconsiderable I think, resulting from disconnection, is, that their own operations would be greatly simplified and their profits diminished. No unlooked-for treasure would flow in upon them in deposits, demanding some provision for its use, and thus disturbing the even tenor of their course. No sudden demand for what had been deposited would put them at their wit's end for the means of returning it; but, pursuing a regular system, not subject to such unforeseen fluctuations, they would accomplish legitimate, just, and praiseworthy objects—the realization of reasonable profits, with safety to themselves, and convenience to the community.

To these advantages some objections are opposed; and here I must be allowed to say, that from the high-minded, honorable and talented Senator from Virginia, an argument has proceeded, which I am surprised to hear upon this floor, and especially from him. I have seen it among the newspaper slang of the day, to which I had thought it adapted. The Senator from Virginia disclaims it as an *argumentum ad captandum*. I believe him sincere. I am persuaded he did not so intend to use it. But after all it can claim no higher rank. It has a specious acceptability to the popular ear, but embodies no element of sound argumentation. It is, that, by the adoption of the system proposed by the committee, with the amendment offered by the Senator from South Carolina, one currency would be provided for the Government, and another for the people—the better for the former—the inferior for the latter. I am sickened and amazed at a practice recently but too fashionable, and upon which my colleague has already so properly and forcibly remarked, of treating the Government as something alien from the people. What is the Government, and who compose it? Is not the Government a mere agency created by the people, for certain specified purposes—a perfect nonentity beyond those purposes? Is it a thing which can have interests separate from the mass of the people? Are not the individuals in whose persons this ideal existence is temporarily incorporated the themselves portions of the people? and are not the interests which they have in their national existence, as a portion of the people, infinitely beyond any separate one they can possibly claim for the brief hour in which they strut and act their parts upon this elevated stage? This is the people's Government; it exists but by their will, and when they have done with it, or it acts in opposition to that will, they can dissolve it as by a breath. Resistance on its part would be as vain as that of a school boy with a reed to a Roman soldier in full armor. Government can have no interests but those of the people; but the people themselves have interests as individuals; the former mainly are committed to us, and the latter to the respective States. But how, I pray you, upon this imaginary division of interests, is there proposed by the measure a sounder currency for one than for the other? Does the gentleman admit that the paper money is inferior in value to the gold and silver? If he does so, is not the admission *felix de se* to his proposal, which is defended, if I have understood him, upon the ground that paper is not depreciated, and can be saved from depreciation, and is therefore equal to gold and silver? And, between equal things, how can the terms better and worse, inferior and superior, be applied? But I do not admit that they are equal; and it is mainly upon the ground that they are not equal, and—although men may so imagine—that they can never be really so, that I am opposed to this scheme. For the people, as individuals, I have no right to legislate, and I therefore leave them in the enjoyment of their birthright, to take what they please, and call it money. But for this Government, Congress has a right to legislate; and I esteem it, for one, a part of my duty, as a portion of that body, to demand for the people, in their political character, the currency which the Constitution acknowledges; the currency which admits of

least fluctuation; the currency which the public creditor has a right to demand, and which can be collected and disbursed with least injury to the public. But, in pressing the argument, it is said the public creditors, while thus nominally receiving their stipulated dues, are in fact receiving more. Which, I pray you, is the standard of value—gold and silver, or paper? If the latter, it is idle to argue; and if the former, I would further ask if it is not in that you have promised to pay them? And if so, is it ground of complaint that you have fulfilled your engagements? If you paid the public creditors by force in paper, he might well complain that you had paid him so much per centum less than you had promised; but it never could justly be said, when you paid him in gold, that you had paid him more. But a fancy picture has been drawn of the officers of Government filling their coffers with golden deposits, which they receive in compensation for their services. Is it not a picture merely imaginary, contradicting all truth and experience? Its notoriety that public men, both in England and this country, (exclusive of the pension system, which is there in extensive use,) who are dependent upon their compensation, seldom know affluence; on the contrary, that they live from hand to mouth. Every dollar they receive is spent as soon as they receive it, and such as it is, enters upon the general circulation, through their tailors, their shoemakers, their butchers, their bakers, &c.; and, so far from hoarding, they are lucky if they do not necessarily anticipate their means, and plunge themselves in debt; and if the public does not buy them when they die, it is because it will not, and leaves it to private charity to perform that office.

But the time is deemed unsuitable for any change in the measures of the Government. It is said the country is now in great agitation and distress, and we ought to postpone any important change to a season of more quiet and prosperity. Now, sir, it strikes me that the very time for a change of measures is when the country does not seem to be happy under those which are in operation, and that nothing could be more unwise than to make changes when the country was quiet and reasonably prosperous. What would be thought of the physician who, being called to the bed-side of a sick man, should say to him, "My friend, you are quite sick, it is true, but I do not think this the time to give you medicine. Were I to do so, it would irritate your stomach, and throw your system into commotion, and you would probably feel even worse than you do now. For the present, therefore, I will leave you to your chance, and you may possibly die; but should you be so fortunate as to get better, why then I will physic you." Such seems to me to be in substance the argument against present action upon the important alternative before us.

The wisdom of the past, the practice of our own and other nations, is cited against the plan of an independent Treasury. Our own nation, I believe, stands alone in the intimate connection which exists between the banks and the Treasury; and I have already shown, by the letter which I have read to the Senate, how much our practice is at war with the considerate opinion of one of the most enlightened of our statesmen. In England, too, where the connection is much less intimate than here, many of her wise men do not hesitate to pronounce it, such as it is, injurious both to the bank and the State. In other nations, I believe the connection is unknown.

The measure, finally, is spoken of as being considered a war between the Government and the banks; and this, it is said, is a false issue. I agree. Mr. President, that it is a false issue—a very false issue; so false that I, for one, would never be a party to it. I would never consent to join the Government in making war upon any class of citizens, or any class of citizens in making war upon the Government. In advocating this measure, I look to the banks as only incidentally concerned. It is a measure of great public utility, and, as I believe, of great public utility. If the banks should happen to suffer by it, I shall regret it, and if they are benefited by it, it will add to the satisfaction I expect to derive from its otherwise benign operation.

In conclusion, I must object, with my colleague, to the gloomy colors in which the condition of the country has been drawn. Some difficulties, some distresses, there may be; but the great elements of prosperity are yet ripe in our land; wheat yet the genial skies and fertile soil with which nature blessed us; the flag of our country yet waves proudly in the face of the world, and she may turn, as did the Roman matron, to her industries, to her beautiful and virtuous daughters, exclaiming, "These are my jewels." While these remain to her, she can never be ruined; never justly complain that she is unhappy.

On hearing of the dreadful loss of the Home, the Proprietors of the Baltimore Lines for Norfolk and Charleston immediately supplied their boats with a large number of Life Preservers.

John M. Bradford, Editor of the Louisiana Journal, N. O. and one of the best Printers in that State, was killed in a rencounter with a Mr. Dermont, on the 20th ult.

FILE
MON
JUDGE
We con-
per the ab-
the politi-
Judge may
bloated co-
cerns—the
duced sur-
ed its first
the deposi-
strongly co-
as strenu-
leaders of
presume to
cause which
at in his
stains from
ence perha-
sor, whose
ceived it."
Thought
the honora-
of the coun-
sates the
the remedy
the expres-
probation
but if divi-
his profoun-
throw arou-
formed skel-
the eye, in
use. An
doubt not
sure. But
United States
lections, w
of this co-
State Bank
—comple-
that that m
had twice
and again
been wagin
again being
hief from o
second ex-
scheme) se-
the ruffian
wonders th
it not his
and his par-
United States
imagination
vention th
periments,
will consen-
and about
must reme-
such treat-
their best in
A voice o
North, and
West, and
the negatio
sponse in th
that will co-
dance to a
generation.
The Hon
subject as
client in a
objects to e
favorable to
while endea-
jections to
creasing th
ment—he s
stead of th
strengthenin
principle of
"for every
or in conf-
tants are dis-
that they bu
bread," whi
this lists un-
ministration
ly increase
is beyond d
scheme is
France" (ma
thetic docu-
scars are en
We do not
of the Judge
to those opp-
their refuta-
We only beg
ful reading,
until we hav
which will l
A proper vi

YOU REMEMBER IT—DON'T YOU?

You remember the time when I first sought
your home,
When a smile, not a word, was the summons
to come?
When you called me a friend, till you found
with surprise
That our friendship turned out to be love in
disguise?
You remember it—don't you?
You will think of it—won't you?
Yes, yes of all this the remembrance will last
Long after the present fades into the past.
You remember the grief that grew lighter when
shared;
With the bliss you remember, could ought be
compared?
You remember how fond was my earliest vow?
Not louder than that which I breathe to thee
now!
You remember it—don't you?
You will think of it—won't you?
Yes, yes, of all this the remembrance will last
Long after the present fades into the past.

From the Southern Churchman.

THE MORMONS.

We have heretofore briefly noticed the existence and progress of this deluded sect, which, of late years, has sprung up in our country. We could not believe that a society, founded upon such absurd principles as this, could ever make much head in this enlightened age. But it seems that the experience of our own times is destined to be added to the testimony of all preceding ages, that there can be no system in religion, however wild and fanciful, but may find abettors and supporters.

We insert the following remarks, on this subject, from the last Churchman:

The scheme of the literal interpretation of prophecy has received of late a vast accession of numbers. In the sect of the Mormons, from a few lawless adventurers under "Joe Smith," as they are represented to have been, these fanatics have become a numerous and organized sect: they are to be found, as their books affirm, in every state in the Union. From Maine to Missouri: they have their preachers and authors; they have set forth their standards, and formally written in defence of their peculiar tenets. They are, we believe, most numerous in Ohio and other of the western states. Their number is variously estimated from fifty to a hundred thousand. It is said (we know not with what correctness) that there are from one to two thousand in this city.

It is not a little singular, that two new sects should have made their appearance independently and almost contemporaneously, in different quarters of the world, and in totally opposite circumstances, and yet be found substantially to agree in their leading tenets. Such, however, seems to be the fact in regard to the followers of Edward Irving and the Mormonites. The former have sprung up in the bosom of civilization and learning, and the latter have been generated from the lowest degree of society, and yet both have embraced substantially the same views of doctrine. The peculiarities which they possess in common, and which distinguish them from the generality of the Christian world, are their belief in the literal interpretation of the prophecy, (including the renovation of the earth, the restoration of the saints to its surface, the personal reign of the Messiah, &c.) and their belief in the renewal, in these latter times, of the gifts of miracles, tongues, and prophecy.

The Mormonites, or, as they call themselves, the Latter Day Saints, have a further article in their creed closely connected with the foundation of their pretended authority. They believe the aborigines of this country to have been the remnants of the ten tribes, and it is through these that they have derived the book of Mormon—in the inspiration of which they believe, and under the sanction of which they act. From an account of their faith by one of their ministers, we make the following extract:

"The Book of Mormon was found in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, in Ontario county, New-York. Was translated and published in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty. It contains the history of the ancient inhabitants of America, who were a branch of the house of Israel, of the tribe of Joseph; of whom the Indians are still a remnant; but the principal nation of them having fallen in battle, in the fourth or fifth century, one of their prophets, whose name was Mormon, saw fit to make an abridgment of their history, their prophecies, and their doctrine, which he engraved on plates; and afterwards being slain, the record fell into the hands of his son Moroni, who being hunted by his enemies, was directed to deposit the record safely in the earth, with a promise from God that it should be preserved; and who should be again brought to light in the latter days, by means of a Gentile nation who should possess the land. This deposit was

made about the year four hundred and twenty, on a hill then called Cumona, now in Ontario county, where it was preserved in safety, until it was brought to light by no less than the ministry of angels, and translated by inspiration. And the great Jehovah bore record of the same to chosen witnesses who declare it to the world."

The writer then proceeds to inquire into the evidences of this book. These he deduces from scripture. By an ingenious and elaborate application of prophecy, he attempts to prove—First, that America is a promised land to the seed of Joseph; second, that the Lord will reveal to them his truth as well as to the Jews; and third, that their record should come forth and unite its testimony with the record of the Jews, in time for the restoration of Israel in the last days. And this record, thus pointed out by several prophecies in the Old Testament, traditionally preserved among the seed of Joseph, *alias* the aborigines of America, is the identical book of the Mormons.

Now some readers may be disposed to exclaim that all this is a tissue of folly or fanaticism. But we beg them to beware. In these days of universal "enlightenment," the common sense of Christendom is no standard by which to judge of the vagaries of individual minds. If a few pious and devout men can be found who affect to appeal to reason and scripture, we must speak tenderly of their visionary freaks, and never presume to pronounce them either impious or absurd. The Mormons appear to be a set of simple but sincere enthusiasts. They complain that for their religious belief, (see preface to their Declaration,) they have been assaulted by mobs, their houses have been torn down or burned, their goods destroyed, their fields of grain laid waste; that they have been stoned, whipped, and shot; that their blood has been caused to flow, and still smokes to heaven because of their religious principles; and that in their native land, the land of boasted liberty and equal laws, they have sought in vain for redress. Those who (like our worthy friend G. B. and others) have a vocation for such arguments, may follow these pious and persecuted enthusiasts, in their appeal to reason and scripture for the discussion of their tenets. For our own part, we are content to say their notions—however supported by many persons of piety and "a few" of ability—are contrary to the common sense of Christendom, and feel no farther concern in the matter.

Their creed, founded upon the literal interpretation of the scriptures, appears to be briefly as follows: The Jews and the latter day saints are to gather together and rebuild Jerusalem. The nations are to gather against them to battle. The armies of Gog are to war against the city, with various success, until the Messiah shall appear personally upon earth, overthrow the armies of Gog, bind Satan in chains of darkness, and introduce the Millennium. At the expiration of this period, Satan will be loosed, and will go forth to deceive the nations, and to prepare them for the last battle against the saints. Then will take place the final great struggle between God and Satan, for the empire of the earth. Satan and his army shall be overthrown, the earth shall come to an end, and the final judgment shall ensue. From the remains of the present earth, there will be formed a new earth, which will be indestructible, wherein shall dwell righteousness, and which will become the dwelling place of the saints for ever. Christ, the Messiah, will appear personally among them, and rule over them, visibly, as their king, through all eternity.

MEMORY.—Among the many remarkable qualities of David Crockett was his wonderful memory, of which my friend Colonel A—, whom he once ran against for Congress, lately gave the following anecdote in proof. "When we began our electioneering campaign," said Col. A. "not being able to speak very well extempore, or rather not at all, I wrote out a speech with great care, and committed it to memory. I delivered this at three several meetings, and was a good deal gratified in believing that it was very well received. I had always spoken first, but at the fourth meeting, which was a very numerous one, Crockett proposed that he should take the lead. He accordingly mounted the stand, and to my utter amazement recited every word of my speech, and only changing very slightly a sentence or two to suit his own case. I never felt more awkward in my life. My turn to speak came, and my speech was gone—stolen—used up—and I was left without a word to say. And to complete my mortification, the rascal was chuckling and laughing as if he had done the cleverest thing in the world.

DELAY.—Who is there living who never chid himself for delay, again and again, thousand upon thousand of times? Delay and procrastination, half indolence, and half indecision, are most effectual robbers of time, and defrauders of men's purposes. The delays of good and dutiful intentions, which ultimately lead to the defeat of them, cause more regret and

repentance in most men's lives, probably, than any other class of causes. The sacred command on this head, as on every other, is perfectly adapted to the nature and need of man: "What thy hand findeth to do, do it with all thy might."

One should never give a good purpose time to cool; nor allow a score of obligations to run up a score of debts and then clog his heels with duns. These things should all be kept ahead like a drove of sheep, or else they will loiter and hang behind much to the plague of their overseer. It was the advice of one who accomplished an incredible amount of literary labor, to do instantly whatever is to be done, and take the hours of reflection or recreation after business, and never before it. When a regiment is under march, the rear is often thrown into confusion, because the front do not move steadily and without interruption. It is the same thing with business. If that which is first in hand is not instantly, steadily and readily despatched, other things accumulate behind, till affairs begin to press all at once, and no human brain can stand the confusion. The contrary is a habit of mind which is very apt to beset men of intellect and talent, especially when their time is not regularly filled up, but left at their own arrangement. It is like the ivy round the oak, and ends by limiting, if it does not destroy, the power of many and necessary exertion.

Laziness.—A man of considerable wealth, and no small degree of indolence, while sitting in his easy chair, sipping his coffee from the urn, told his servant to hand him his handkerchief. The servant did so, and was then commanded to hold it to his nose. He again obeyed, and the man sat a moment, and half starting from his chair angrily cried, "Why don't you blow? you know what I wanted."

[Yeo. Gaz.]

Notice.

It is hoped that all those indebted to the firm of HUNTINGTON & LYNCH up to the 1st of October 1837, will call and settle their accounts with the subscriber immediately, as such a settlement is absolutely necessary to the adjustment of their affairs. I hope this notice will not be disregarded.

LEMUEL LYNCH.

October 26.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

Person County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1837.

Thomas Webb administrator of John Brown, dec'd Green W. Brown, sen. James Woods and Ellen his wife, Asa Hudgins and Lavinia his wife, James Bradsher and Sally his wife, William Terry and Elizabeth his wife, Green W. Brown, jr. Martin L. Brown, James Whitefield and Jennett his wife, against Drury J. Brown, John Chandler, jr. and Malina his wife.

Petition for Sale of Slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Drury J. Brown, John Chandler, jr. and Malina his wife, are not inhabitants of this state, and that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them; It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively, requiring the said Drury J. Brown, John Chandler, jr. and Malina his wife, to appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the county of Person, at the court house in Roxborough, on the third Monday in December next, and plead, answer or demur to the petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Charles Mason, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the third Monday in September, 1837.

CHARLES MASON, Clerk.

Price adv. \$5 50 93 6w

A Brick House to be Built.

PROPOSALS will be received by the Wardens of Orange County, to build a House one hundred feet long, sixteen feet wide, with three chimneys, six rooms, nine feet pitch, eighteen inches basement.

Two of the rooms to be strongly built, with grating windows, and shutters, strong doors, and good locks.

Persons wishing to contract, will deliver their proposals to Dr. James Webb, or Col. Cal. Jones, on or before the 4th Monday in November.

For a more detailed plan, inquire as above. October 19. 93 3w

Notice.

EDITORS of administration having been granted to the subscriber, on the estate of NANCY CLOUD, deceased, at last May Term of Orange County Court, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment; and those having claims, will present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JESSE MILLER, Admr.

October 12. 91—

Printer's Notice.

At a season when the granaries of our Agricultural friends are overflowing with the products of a bountiful harvest, it may not be improper to call their attention to the empty crib of the Printer. Many of his subscribers have suffered their subscriptions to remain unpaid for two or three years, and some of them for a longer period; a delay which has subjected him to much inconvenience. All accounts due this Office for subscriptions and advertisements, will shortly be made out and forwarded to those indebted, and he hopes that no other consideration than the justice of his demand, will be necessary to induce a speedy settlement of them.

THE PRINTER.

September 15. 87—

Mail Arrangements.

ALL Letters to go by either of the Stages, should be lodged in the Post Office half an hour before sundown on mail days.

THOS. CLANCY, P. M.

September 28. 89

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber having opened a store next door west of D. P. Long & Co. is now receiving

A WELL SELECTED ASSORTMENT OF Dry Goods and Groceries.

recently purchased by him in New York, for cash; which he is determined to sell unusually low for Cash, or Country Produce, such as country Cloth, Feathers, Tallow, and Beeswax for the latter he will give cash, should he not have goods to suit. He hopes that his friends, and those wishing to purchase, will give him a call.

B. CHEEK.

September 28. 89

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1837.

Charles Drury, &c. Judgment.

Richard Blackwood's Admr.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Anderson Blackwood, Richard Blackwood, and Edward Blackwood, three of the children and heirs at law of Richard Blackwood, deceased, are not inhabitants of this state. It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for the space of six weeks, that unless the said Anderson, Richard and Edward, appear before the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Orange county, at the court house in Hillsborough, in the state of North Carolina, on the 4th Monday in November next, and then and there show cause why the lands of which said Richard Blackwood died seized and possessed, should not be sold, that the said lands will be sold to satisfy the plaintiff's recovery.

J. TAYLOR, c. c.

Price adv. \$5 00. 89—6w

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1837.

Henry B. Hutchins & Co. Judgment.

John Careathers, adm'r.

Zachariah Trice Judgment.

The same. Judgment.

The same. Judgment.

The same. Judgment.

The same. Judgment.

The same. Judgment.

George Trice Judgment.

The same. Judgment.

John McGee Judgment.

The same. Judgment.

James King Judgment.

The same. Judgment.

Robert Blackwood Judgment.

The same. Judgment.

Thomas Adams Judgment.

The same. Judgment.

Benton Uley Judgment.

The same. Judgment.

Kerr & King Judgment.

The same. Judgment.

Nathaniel J. King Judgment.

The same. Judgment.

Charles R. Yancy Judgment.

The same. Judgment.

Robert Blackwood Judgment.

The same. Judgment.

William Kirksey Judgment.

The same. Judgment.

The same. Judgment.

The same. Judgment.

The same. Judgment.

The same. Judgment.

The same. Judgment.

The same. Judgment.

The same. Judgment.

The same. Judgment.

The same. Judgment.

The same. Judgment.

The same. Judgment.

SPRING GOODS.

O. P. LONG & Co.

WE have just received and now offer for sale at their old stand, their Spring supply, consisting of every variety of Goods usually kept by the merchants of this place, viz:

A large and general assortment of Dry Goods, &c.

COMPRISING

Gentlemen and Boy's Summer Clothing, Printed Muslin, Gingham, French Calico, Black and Coloured Silks, &c. &c.

ALSO

Hardware and Cutlery, Shot Guns, Hats, and Shoes, Bonnets, Crockery, Cotton Yarn, School Books, Stationary, &c.

All of which they will sell at the lowest prices for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers only.

N. B. All persons having open accounts, either on the books of R. Nichols & Co. or of O. P. Long & Co. up to the first of May, are requested to call and close the same with cash or note, as circumstances make it absolutely necessary that their business should be settled up to that time.

May 18. 70

Equity Sale.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

Orange County.

In Equity—September Term, 1837.

Andrew Hughes's Heirs at Law, Exors. Petition to Sell Land.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Court of Equity made at September Term, 1837, the subscriber will proceed to sell, on the 30 day of November next, at the late residence of the deceased, on a credit of six and twelve months, the Land mentioned in the petition, viz:

One Tract containing about 150 acres, lying in Caswell county.

One Tract containing about 600 acres in Orange county.

sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

JAMES WEBB, c. & n.

September 28. 89 6w

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S

Invaluable OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

External Diseases, viz:

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Biles, Whitlow, and a most effectual remedy for the removal of Corns.

Also, Beckwith's Anti-Dispeptic Pills,

FOR SALE BY

ALLEN PARKS.

September 8. 38—

Forwarding Agency.

THE subscribers inform the Merchants of the interior, that they are now engaged in the Forwarding way, and that with the facilities and experience they now possess in the transaction of this business, to merit the patronage heretofore conferred. They have large Ware Houses at the river and in town, for the reception of forwarding Goods, apart from other buildings, and comparative safe from fire.

WILKINGS & BELDEN.

Refer to Messrs. CAVE & HOLLAND, Hillsborough.

April 5. 65—

FARMER'S HOTEL,

Hillsborough, N. C.

MR WILLIAM PETER, the present proprietor of this well known establishment, returns his thanks for the very liberal patronage he has received since he took charge of it. He would solicit a continuance of the same, and hopes, by strict attention to the accommodations, to be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom. The following are his prices:

Meal for Man, - - - 25 cents.

" " Horse, - - - 25

All Night for Man, - - - 37 1/2

" " Horse, - - - 37 1/2

All Night and } for Man, 62 1/2

Breakfast, } for Horse, 62 1/2

Per Day for Man, - - - 75

" " Horse, - - - 75

August 19. 63—

A Caution.

I do hereby warn all persons from employing or keeping on their premises my son DAVID, as I am determined to enforce the law against all such persons. No debts of his will I pay, of any kind.

WM. D. RAY.

October 3. 90

Blanks for sale at this Office.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.